The Courier-Journal.

VOL. 31—WHOLE NO. 1,235. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 3.

WEEKLY EDITION.

A WHITE MAN'S PARTY.

The Forward Movement of the Great Democratic Army.

The Mouthpiece of the Northern Democracy on the Situation.

SOUND DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

[New York World's Leader, of Saturday.]

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY—THE NEGRO QUESTION.

In an era of transition, a great political party bears some resemblance to a marching army. When an army breaks up its encampment and moves forward to an advanced position, the whole body is not set in simultaneous motion. The slant regiments which are to lead the van first on their feet, and, with beating drums and flying colors, they may be far on their march before their faithful comrades appointed to bring up the rear have gathered up their camp equipage. Every part of a great army cannot be in the front. Military discipline has no severities for the kindness implied by these delays. Indeed, and even some loitering would be partook by an indulgent commander. If the different wings were in close order, and if the rear did not seem disposed to hang back and separate themselves from the army in its forward movement, the army breaks up its camp to advance against the enemy in a new position. It frequently has to abandon stores part of its heavy baggage and camp equipage which would encumber and impede its march. If, when the great body had moved forward in light marching order, one or two regiments in the rear, which should attempt to gather up all the abandoned whiskey-casks and camp kettles, refusing to proceed if'[illegible] a share of luggage which they were unable to carry, their comrades would not consider them as very enlightened soldiers.

In the forward movement of the great Democratic army it seems to us that the Democracy of New York are in the position that the patriotic Democracy of Kentucky linger in the extreme rear and refuse to move without a great burden of camp-kettles strung upon their shouldered muskets or inverted upon the points of their flag-staffs. When the Fifteenth amendment was declared adopted, the Democracy of New York at once consulted that the negro question was, for any effective political purpose, at an end. Our Democratic Legislature, then in session, immediately passed an act repealing all the State laws that discriminated against persons of color; and we carried the State election which soon followed by an unprecedented majority. We felt some doubt whether the Democracy of other States would immediately approve our course; but there was no dissent among ourselves, and we were willing to trust results for our vindication elsewhere. We have since watched Democratic movements in other States with much interest. We have begun to see how far they were likely to follow our lead. Except in Kentucky we have found [illegible] encouragement. The Democratic party of Ohio has since held a State convention, and adopted a platform in which further opposition to negro suffrage was distinctly withdrawn. What is more important and significant, the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress held a [illegible] consultation, and issued an address in which not a word is said on the negro question, and the party is commended to a new effort on dead issues. The great body of the Democracy marching up to the position taken by the Democracy of New York, to lead the advance, with the single exception of Kentucky.

Even in Kentucky the Democracy are by no means unanimous as to the expediency of perpetuating themselves as a "white man's party" and prolonging a bootless fight against the negro. By far the ablest Democratic paper in that State, and one of the ablest in the country, the COURIER-JOURNAL, of Louisville, has steadily protested against a hide-bound, short-sighted policy, which, if the Democratic party adopted it, could result in nothing but continued defeat and disaster. A journal so enlightened and conservative as the respectable Louisville cotemporary cannot fail of becoming a great influence, especially when its forcible reasoning is backed and reinforced by the prevailing Democratic sentiment of the rest of the country. The COURIER-JOURNAL understands the spirit. Clearly discerning what opinions the Kentucky Democracy have been forced, in the five years hence, it takes time by the forelock and offers advice on which we do not bestow excessive praise when we say that it is statesmanlike. Its course is already indorsed in other States, and will yet be universally approved in Kentucky itself.

The people of the border States give themselves unnecessary trouble in their demonstrations of hostility to the newly-made negro citizens. Negro voting is not going to be forced upon them at present, whether they like it or not; and they may safely leave the future to take care of itself. It will be time to turn out that the white inhabitants of the border States have no greater permanent interest in having tyrannical and [illegible] their local prosperity, than the white people dwelling north of the Ohio and of Mason and Dixon's line. The interest certain that the great bulk of the negro population of Kentucky, in the course of the ensuing ten or twenty years, will receive [illegible] from the Border to the Gulf States. The negro is a tropical animal, which has supplied the pigment which blackens his skin. His native country is scorched with tropical heat, and he seems still more congenial to his constitution. A great part of the negroes living in the Northern States and Canada are fugitive slaves, the descendants of fugitives, from Southern slavery. Without such recruits, for which there is no longer any motive, the negro population of the North will rapidly diminish and die out. The mild climate of the border States is better suited to the negro constitution; but the Kentucky will not long remain insensible to the new condition of things. Before slavery was abolished negro labor was not profitable in the border States. Slavery was upheld in them only by breeding slaves to be sold further South, where their mere labor was more remunerative. Negro breeding is no longer a source of income, and the competition between the profits of negro labor in the border States and the cotton States remains at great as ever. The [illegible] which negroes in Louisiana this year are twice as high as in Virginia. Multitudes of negroes have already perished, and the certainty of hastening their condition will eventually drive into the whole negro population in the Gulf States. Those States are in need of their labor and have every motive to attract it by rendering their condition comfortable. As the negroes are drained away from the border States they will gradually be supplied by white immigrants.

The hide-bound border State politicians do not seem to appreciate the great changes in the distribution of population which will result from the extinction of slavery and the [illegible] the negroes to go where their labor is in request, and will be best paid. If they had any clear foresight of the future nature, they would rather direct their attention and anxiety to the means of securing a new supply of negro labor to take the place of the departing negroes, who will be induced to go all the more rapidly by hostility and ill-usage. We have already suggested Canada as being one of the agencies of Providence for hastening the inevitable exodus.

THE BONAPARTE FOOLISHNESS.

Don Piatt on Betsy Patterson and the Heart-Broken Josephine.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The late death of Jerome has revived the half-forgotten stories connected with his mother's so-called marriage. I know quite a number of ancient citizens of Baltimore, who live on these stories, and I have been considerably bored by oft-told tales of how the pretty Irish Betsy Patterson made up her mind to capture Jerome Bonaparte, and as she heard of his arrival in New York, and how she did it. It is told as a wonder that she acquired French at the age of ninety days, and, meeting the reprobate on the race-course near Baltimore, so captivated the vessel that he followed his wooing up to a marriage.

It is all very interesting, but not very creditable to an American girl. Her parents knew, her friends knew, and every one else knows, and probably did, that such marriage was null and void in France under the Empire, where the consent of Napoleon was necessary to make such union legal. No one knew it better than the scamp Jerome himself. The stories mean in reverse, that she waited for that consent. But they probably hoped they would have to wait some time. The proud Napoleon himself never considered as independent persons by the crowned heads of Europe, with no claim to consideration but his sword, and that was of as little account, in the fashionable world of Europe then, as it is among the select circles of Baltimore to-day. It was not likely that the Emperor would consent to his brother's marrying the low-bred daughter of a cobbler and the daughter of a Huguenot.

No one possessed of opportunities to know all about the real life of the Bonapartes, the sentimental talk indulged in by Americans of the heart-broken Josephine should be blushed. Bessie Patterson is very entertaining. The lovely Josephine was a hard case, if the stories current in Paris be true. She married one of the States have no greater permanent interest in having tyrannical and [illegible] their local prosperity, than the white people dwelling north of the Ohio and of Mason and Dixon's line. The interest certain that the great bulk of the negro population will receive, in the course of the ensuing ten or twenty years, a large increase from the Border to the Gulf States. The negro is a tropical animal, which has supplied the pigment which blackens his skin. His native country is scorched with tropical heat, and he seems still more congenial to his constitution. A great part of the negroes living in the Northern States and Canada are fugitive slaves, the descendants of fugitives, from Southern slavery. Without such recruits, for which there is no longer any motive, the negro population of the North will rapidly diminish and die out. The mild climate of the border States is better suited to the negro constitution; but the Kentucky will not long remain insensible to the new condition of things. Before slavery was abolished negro labor was not profitable in the border States. Slavery was upheld in them only by breeding slaves to be sold further South, where their mere labor was more remunerative. Negro breeding is no longer a source of income, and the competition between the profits of negro labor in the border States and the cotton States remains at great as ever. The [illegible] which negroes in Louisiana this year are twice as high as in Virginia. Multitudes of negroes have already perished, and the certainty of hastening their condition will eventually drive into the whole negro population in the Gulf States. Those States are in need of their labor and have every motive to attract it by rendering their condition comfortable. As the negroes are drained away from the border States they will gradually be supplied by white immigrants.

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BABY FARMING.

Trial of Margaret Watson in England for Her Infants are Farmed Out at Death.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, June 21.]

At the Lambeth Police Court Margaret Watson, thirty-five, having also the names of Mills, Hurley, Wallace, Ellis, Oliver, Hiatt, Sears, Fox, Edwards, Lee, and Cowan, and as a nurse, was again placed in the dock charged on Saturday before Mr. Elliott, charged with neglecting and [illegible] certain infants. The prisoner, for the illegitimate male child of Johannette Tessy Cowan, whereby its life was in danger. She was further charged with Mary Ellis, twenty-eight, with having by her wilful neglect caused the death of four infants, named Cowan, and not providing proper food and nourishment for them, whereby their lives were endangered.

The main facts in connection with treating but this extraordinary case by Sergeant Ralf, of the A division, and Inspector Tyrer, of the F division, have already appeared.

It may as well, however, be mentioned that since the remand those officers, under the direction of Captain Bannister and Superintendent Gethen, have still further obtained such evidences as will, it is fully believed, place the prisoners, or one of them, upon her trial for a much more serious offense—that of murder of several infants whose bodies have within the last few weeks been picked up not a very great distance from the house in which the prisoner has resided. The house, it should be known, is situated nearly at the bottom of a somewhat secluded road called Prospect terrace, Gordon Grove, leading out of Longhedge street, and Brixton. Within a few yards of the house is a parish burial ground, thoroughfare called Foreign road, and the passing of which from the window of the London, Chatham and Dover railway, access is obtained to what remains of a large piece of waste ground, which runs a path to the Camberwell New Road railway station. It was about here that several dead infants have from time to time been found. The house has been thoroughly searched, and several letters found which relate to the prisoner's movements. Among the bottles found were several labelled "Paregoric Elixir, poison," and some packets of poison. The back and front gardens have been dug to some depth, but nothing has been found there, although some private information was forwarded that a few feet below the surface several bodies would be discovered. The officers have in their possession the names of parties involved in this affair, but at present it would be unwise to disclose them. Observation has been kept upon the postoffice at Brixton, and the following letters, showing the system adopted, came into the officers' possession:

LETTER.

MADAME—I shall be at the Loughborough road station on the London, Chatham, and Dover line on Saturday, June 11, 1870, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Please will it be a female waiting-room, and wear a white kerchief round your neck in a conspicuous manner. You will wear a blue striped shirt and frock coat, and I shall [illegible] Yours, obediently

H. W. H., Postoffice, Upper Holloway.

No. 36 HUNTER STREET, BRUNSWICK SQUARE.

MADAME—A friend of mine wishes to know whether you have already adopted a child. If not, she will be glad to do so. Please write on the subject. I am yours, faithfully,

JOHN WRIGHT.

MADAME—I am sorry to have kept you so long without writing. I did not receive your note until last evening. I shall be happy to see you to take my child. I would give five pounds with it. No. 12, Cumberland street, Prospect Egham, in Surrey. You could have them when you pleased. Yours, most respectfully,

Please address MRS. WINTER, No. 2 Emury street, Pimlico, S. W.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SIR—In reply to yours I shall be happy to meet you at the Reading railway station on Friday afternoon at six o'clock, at the third-class lamp waiting room. Should this not suit you, will you favor me with a line? Yours, truly,

P. S.—Please to have my letter in your hand.

MAY 16.

MADAM—In reply to your letter I beg to say we should be very pleased to adopt your baby; we love children very much, and would do all in our power to promote the happiness of the little one. I should like very much if the baby was with us while, saying where and when I can do so. I shall be obliged if you will write by return of post, as I remain, yours sincerely,

M. HUBLEY.

This letter was addressed to M. L. G., Postoffice, Sydney Hill, Stoke Newington road, and found these by the officers.

THE DECOY.

The letter by which the prisoners were traced was written by Sergeant Reif, and in reply the following was received:

BRIXTON, WEDNESDAY, June 8.

SIR—In reply to your letter, I beg to say that it would give me great pleasure to adopt as my own your little boy, but I should like to be allowed to state the child's age, and I wish for one or two references as to parents. The child has been brought up and carefully educated; he would have a good and comfortable home, and I object as our own. We have been married several years, and have no family. We are in a comfortable position, have a good business, and I am sure you will be satisfied to make a child happy. We are both very fond of children. Please write by return, as I must leave home one to my care, you may rely on my treating the child as my own. Please to direct to the place you like to appoint. I am, dear sir, yours respectfully, MARY ANN.

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JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Radical Hate and Southern Opinion About Him.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We don't expect to see Mr. Jeff. Davis become a boon companion, on short notice, as he was in his rebellious days of white sugar. But if his "best cause" be really dead, [illegible] he need not let it be buried out of sight. He delivered a lecture, during a few days ago in Memphis, in behalf of Sunday schools, which in almost every sentence of the half-dozen paragraphs of which it was composed, he managed to obtrude the rebel leader and his lost cause in an offensively prominent manner. In opening sentence was: "Friends, there was a time when I could follow children." And the feelings and intentions of the factions at the helm of the State. The militia, police, school and appointing boards, with the usurpation of the Radical faction, and lay [illegible] the root of constitutional liberty. Every [illegible] influence and standing in the community where he lives is [illegible] as a victim to Radical hate, and some pretext may be hunted up to authorize the factionists to gratify their malice and destroy the man. The courts of the country are to be closed to the redress of grievance, and the judiciary bolstered by [illegible], and unscrupulous acts of tyranny. With the militia and police to enforce the mandates of Radical tyranny, and the executive [illegible] imposed to meet the claims of despotism upon the people, will inflict such lasting injury upon the country that redemption and all its attending misfortunes will inevitably follow. It is highly probable that the burdens of taxation will be raised so high that the people will be unable to bear it, in which case the administration will have to resort to the expedient of using the credit of the State to raise the necessary funds to carry on the State government. But one course remains for the people to pursue to counteract these iniquities and conspiracies, and that is to refuse to pay the State taxes, and thereby withhold the means to perpetuate their enslavement. Let not the people acquiesce in the matters that they cannot help, but be prepared so as to embarrass the administration they can and a great many of the damages intended to be inflicted upon them. This is evidently the policy that people will repudiate this revolutionary and corrupt legislation, and refuse to pay one cent of the debt created to fill the coffers of the vampires who now are draining the life blood of the State. The world will know that these debts and large donations to monopolies are violations to plain provisions of the constitution, and will never be carried out; that the white men who are the property in the State, from whom the taxes are to be collected, will in all future time control the destinies of this State, and that they will not indorse or pay any debt illegally contracted or contracted for illegal purposes by the present usurpers. The provisions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States will not be worth the paper they are written on, since the war to the "rebels and disfranchised himself," forsooth. And just so Colonels Hopefield, and other places, were burned to the ground, whose district were plundered; and so Wirz and Mrs. Surratt hung themselves, and the Louisianians stole their own spoons. Mr. Davis' loyalty to liberty and the Constitution is a fair sample of all in this very "petty speech." He looks to the [illegible] guarantee to restore the ancient prosperity and rights of the people, which are dear to his heart. If they were as dear to the Tribune and its followers, justice, amnesty, fraternity, greatness, and glory would not now have been more subjects of longing and hope to patriots, but matters of fruition. We are pleased to learn from the Tribune that "residents of this country" "a great many constitutional rights." That is modern. An "petty speeches" to those in power to [illegible] the rights of the people. Whereby its life was in danger. She was further charged with Mary Ellis, twenty-eight, with having by her wilful neglect caused the death of four infants, named Cowan, and not providing proper food and nourishment for them, whereby their lives were endangered.

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TEXAS.

The Militia Carpet-bag Bill.

[From the Colorado Citizen.]

The Legislative act of [illegible] infamy has at last become a law. The lives, liberties and property of the citizens of the State are now at the disposal of the executive. What his course will be can easily be fashion by his special to the loyal Black Republican on the 9th day of June. His declarations indicate clearly the use that will be made of the extraordinary power conferred upon him by this partisan nuisance. The means used and the ends to be accomplished are in full view, and the feelings and intentions of the factions at the helm of the State. The militia, police, school and appointing boards, with the usurpation of the Radical faction, and lay [illegible] the root of constitutional liberty. Every [illegible] influence and standing in the community where he lives is [illegible] as a victim to Radical hate, and some pretext may be hunted up to authorize the factionists to gratify their malice and destroy the man. The courts of the country are to be closed to the redress of grievance, and the judiciary bolstered by [illegible], and unscrupulous acts of tyranny. With the militia and police to enforce the mandates of Radical tyranny, and the executive [illegible] imposed to meet the claims of despotism upon the people, will inflict such lasting injury upon the country that redemption and all its attending misfortunes will inevitably follow. It is highly probable that the burdens of taxation will be raised so high that the people will be unable to bear it, in which case the administration will have to resort to the expedient of using the credit of the State to raise the necessary funds to carry on the State government. But one course remains for the people to pursue to counteract these iniquities and conspiracies, and that is to refuse to pay the State taxes, and thereby withhold the means to perpetuate their enslavement. Let not the people acquiesce in the matters that they cannot help, but be prepared so as to embarrass the administration they can and a great many of the damages intended to be inflicted upon them. This is evidently the policy that people will repudiate this revolutionary and corrupt legislation, and refuse to pay one cent of the debt created to fill the coffers of the vampires who now are draining the life blood of the State. The world will know that these debts and large donations to monopolies are violations to plain provisions of the constitution, and will never be carried out; that the white men who are the property in the State, from whom the taxes are to be collected, will in all future time control the destinies of this State, and that they will not indorse or pay any debt illegally contracted or contracted for illegal purposes by the present usurpers. The provisions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States will not be worth the paper they are written on, since the war to the "rebels and disfranchised himself," forsooth. And just so Colonels Hopefield, and other places, were burned to the ground, whose district were plundered; and so Wirz and Mrs. Surratt hung themselves, and the Louisianians stole their own spoons. Mr. Davis' loyalty to liberty and the Constitution is a fair sample of all in this very "petty speech." He looks to the [illegible] guarantee to restore the ancient prosperity and rights of the people, which are dear to his heart. If they were as dear to the Tribune and its followers, justice, amnesty, fraternity, greatness, and glory would not now have been more subjects of longing and hope to patriots, but matters of fruition. We are pleased to learn from the Tribune that "residents of this country" "a great many constitutional rights." That is modern. An "petty speeches" to those in power to [illegible] the rights of the people. Whereby its life was in danger. She was further charged with Mary Ellis, twenty-eight, with having by her wilful neglect caused the death of four infants, named Cowan, and not providing proper food and nourishment for them, whereby their lives were endangered.

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The letter by which the prisoners were traced was written by Sergeant Reif, and in reply the following was received:

BRIXTON, WEDNESDAY, June 8.

SIR—In reply to yours, I shall be happy to meet you at the Reading railway station on Friday afternoon at six o'clock, at the third-class lamp waiting room. Should this not suit you, will you favor me with a line? Yours, truly,

P. S.—Please to have my letter in your hand.

DICKENS JUNIOR.

The Future Management of "All the Year Round."

All the Year Round appears now with its usual title, with the addition of the word "Jun." to the name of Charles Dickens. The number dated June 25 contains a few remarks, headed "Personal" and surrounded by a black border:

"It was my father's wish, expressed in writing only a week before his death, that I, his eldest son, and latterly his assistant editor, should succeed him in the management of the journal so long associated with his name.

"In accordance with this clearly expressed desire, and strong in the hope inspired by so encouraging a wish, I now address myself to undress myself to the fulfillment of the task which he appointed me to discharge.

"It is intended that the management of All the Year Round in the future shall be based on precisely the same principles as those on which it has up to this time been conducted. The same authors who have contributed to its columns in time past will contribute to them still. The same spirit which has in the past pervaded its pages will, so far as conscientious endeavor may render it possible, pervade them still. The same earnest desire to advocate what is right and true, and to oppose what is false and unworthy, which was the guiding principle of my father's career, and which has always characterized the management of All the Year Round, will, I most earnestly hope, continue to be apparent in its every word.

"I trust, therefore, being the same, it may not be presumptuous in me to hope that the same readers with whom this journal and that which preceded it found favor for so many years may still care to see the familiar little page on their tables as of old.

"With this brief explanation of the course I propose to adopt, and omitting all reference whatever to my own personal feeling in connection with the great sorrow which has rendered this statement necessary, I leave the future journal to speak for itself.

"It is better that every kind of work, however unpleasant and discharged, should be procured were given. But the most terrible part of the story current remains to be told. The mother, before starting in search of the missing child, laid her sleeping babe on the bed and threw over it a thin covering. When the woman was found in the insensible condition, the neighbors, who were ignorant of the fact that the child was in the bed, placed her in it, and it was not until sometime afterward that the fact was ascertained. As soon as it was known, the babe was taken out of the bed, but those in the room were shocked to learn that it was quite dead, having been suffocated by the unconscious mother or some of those waiting upon her.

☞ It is stated that should the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope be declared by the Ecumenical Council, there will be an extensive return of perverts to the Church of England. Several well-known quondam Anglicans are corresponding with one another on the subject.

THE LOST CHILD.

Fears That it May Have Become a Victim of Vendetta.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The mother (Mrs. Digby) has, we learn, become quite crazed, and the father is almost wild with grief, the imagination of each having pictured the most horrible fate for their little darling.

We append the following description of the child, on account of the circumstances attending the abduction, etc., trusting that it may throw some light on the matter, and stimulate every one to action:

LOST CHILD—FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—$1,000 OFFERED BY THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA—$500 OFFERED BY THE FATHER OF THE CHILD.

On Thursday evening, the 9th of June, about 7 o'clock, the only daughter of Thomas Digby, residing on Howard street, near Poydras, was stolen by two colored women.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHILD.

The little girl was seven months old on the 14th day of June. She had rather a fair face and delicate features, small mouth, fair complexion, round blue eyes, which she had a trick of rolling. She has very light hair, not curly, and a bald spot on one side of the back of her head, produced by a boil, which will remain for some months before the hair will grow on it. She answers to the name of Molly, or Mollie, and calls herself Dada, trying to imitate her father, who always called her daughter. She can say a few words like mamma, papa, Rosy, Nelly, but cannot yet put words together in a sentence. She walks well and even dances.

DESCRIPTION OF THOSE WHO ABDUCTED HER.

She was taken by a bright mulatress, about twenty-five years of age, very tall and thin, with a pretty face and straight features, almost like a white woman's. She had on a second-hand, trimmed with brown ribbon.

She was accompanied by a short, thickset, black woman, apparently older than the mulatress, who had a scar over one eye. Though it was not reported, it is not certain that she was called Martha.

Steamboatmen railroad men, policemen and citizens are requested to try and remember if they have seen any persons with such a child. They were ringing at the time they took the child. If those who took her are afraid to bring her back for her father's reward, let them leave her in any church, or at the door of any respectable family, with the name of her father pinned on her.

The promised reward will be sent to any place named, and no effort will be made to prosecute the offender. Fathers, mothers, friends, every humane man with a heart in its bosom, help us to find our darling child, our only little daughter!

Her father's address is

THOMAS DIGBY,

Howard street, between Poydras and Lafayette, New Orleans, July 9th, 1870.

All newspapers in Louisiana and throughout the United States are requested to copy this notice.

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

But more than this: If, as some suppose the child—a little girl but 17 months old—has been victimized by negro devotees of voodooism, and supposing, as based on the grounds that it was of a suitable age, and that it is said to have been stolen by a negress just before the very set epoch for their voodoo rites to be performed, it is more than probable that she be left untured, let it cost the people what it may, the matter is to have the fact ascertained and the guilty ones punished. Brave Pompkins, is his name, Heedless of clothes, or boots, or when, Dived headlong in the stream, And brought to the surface of the water white face To the surface of the deep, Her hair confused and out of place, Her eyelids closed in sleep. Was she dead? Then wild, Regardless of the sight; Unto his bosom pressed his child, And homeward sped with might. No pains were spared to bring her around—Alas! 'twas all in vain. And she was wrapt within her shroud, No more to play again. Poor Mollie's mother fainted at the news, and flocked around her corse. The shock did very heavy confuse With anguish and remorse; The whole—God bless them now!—in sorrow looked Around the dead sweet flowers on her brow, And o'er the coffin prayed. And now, poor Mollie, in thy shell, We'll bid a last adieu, For we may meet in heaven to tell How one and all loved you. The parents and the family, For mercy rent the sky, With pangs of sudden agony, They laid their bosoms bare."

After this follows an elegiac acrostic!

A Frightful Story.

[From the Pittsburg Chronicle, 9th.]

A rumor of a frightful character was current in Allegheny this morning. It was reported that last evening a party of roadsters on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, near Fleming Station, had missed one of their number, and supposing that the accident might befall it, had started out in search of it. After proceeding along the road a short distance from her home, she saw a child lying on the track, and hurrying forward, was horrified to find the mutilated body of her own child, it having evidently been struck by a passing train. The bereaved mother was so overcome with the fearful spectacle presented that she fainted, and when she recovered, found herself lying near the body of the child. The woman was carried into the house and placed on the bed, but such restoratives as could be procured were given. But the most terrible part of the story current remains to be told. The mother, before starting in search of the missing child, laid her sleeping babe on the bed and threw over it a thin covering. When the woman was found in the insensible condition, the neighbors, who were ignorant of the fact that the child was in the bed, placed her in it, and it was not until sometime afterward that the fact was ascertained. As soon as it was known, the babe was taken out of the bed, but those in the room were shocked to learn that it was quite dead, having been suffocated by the unconscious mother or some of those waiting upon her.

☞ If our lady readers wish to keep a bouquet fresh, let them drop a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal into the water intended for the flower-stalks, and they will keep their freshness and perfume for several days, and look and smell the same as those just gathered. The charcoal settles at the bottom of the vase, the water remaining clear.

JOHN AS A VOTER.

A Political View of the Chinese Question.

[From an Undelivered Lecture by John Swinton—N. Y. Tribune.]

It is not on narrow party grounds, but on the broader grounds of political philosophy, that Chinese immigration appears to me extremely objectionable. Our democratic-republican system of government is based upon popular intelligence and conscience. Upon personal independence in judgment and action. If it be the most broadly based and in many respects the strongest system of government in existence, it is also at the same time its weak or delicate features—its perils, many and great. If, for example, the mass of voters were destitute of political training and ignorant of the conditions of freedom—if they were vicious, immoral, or heathenish—if their every negligence, carelessness, or unconcern about their rights and liberties—if accustomed to political inertia, they were dependent for what may be called political vitality—what would be the upshot of American democracy?

Even under existing circumstances, our republican system is seriously tried. We have taste d hordes, vast and dense, in our great cities. We have four millions of negroes, the second great element of slavery. We have priest-ridden, hide-bound masses of one sort or another. We have a fearful amount of corruption and demagogueism. With these elements—all of which are among the ruling elements here—there has for some time been reason of apprehension. Serious people have felt that there was ground of anxiety about the political future; and, if they have never allowed themselves to "despair of the Republic," they have felt the necessity of guarding against the intrusion of further elements of danger.

In this view of the case, can we afford to admit the unlimited Chinese influx with which the country is threatened? Can we afford to add this danger to the other dangers which menace our liberties? When all the elements of strength and weakness, of safety and peril, are so nearly balanced as they are at present, it is clear, I think, that the very unnecessary addition of forces to the wrong side? It is through intelligences and virtue that we are able to govern ourselves; yet delicate machinery of republican government is of existence and order; but if the "brute mass" becomes numerous, because of its volume all will be thrown into confusion. I throw out a suggestion on this point, which is well worthy of deep consideration.

The Chinese are an unpolitical race, in any sense in which politics is understood among the European people. From the dawn of history to the present day they have existed under an oriental despotism or absolutism—vast, impressive, and swim—at once divine in its origin and grotesque in its action. They have through all the ages of antiquity before the tremendous and mysterious power which regulated their lives or decreed their death. They have had fearfully destructive wars, in which myriads of human figures have slaughtered each other for the benefit of one despot or another, one invader or another, one rebel chief or another; but there never has been any such thing as a struggle for what is known to the white race as liberty. They have no such idea as liberty. It has no existence in their intellectual or their experience, in their observation, or in their imagination. Even the [illegible] is a conception of the white race, not of the yellow, or brown, or black race. The oriental idea of government is that of a paternal, or descended despotism, whose rage or depth may not be questioned.

Yet it is worthy of their sight to suppose that in case of a great Chinese influx to this country, the Chinese would, after [illegible] establishing itself on our ground and on our institutions, and become a component part of the population, will take no part in American politics. In California the Chinamen have become voters, but they have [illegible] finding out the power that lies in the ballot, and there is no probability that it is their purpose to employ it. In that State, even at this time, the Chinese race, by becoming naturalized, could exert a decisive influence in the party contests. When we shall have there [illegible] these Northern States by the ten thousand and the hundred thousand, we will undoubtedly find political power in their hands. The Chinaman is too sharp-sighted not to see the consequence that will accrue to him from voting. He will soon learn to sell his vote, an example of others at election times. He will be a tool for demagogues, more dangerous than any two political organizations. Government than any they now possess. In it would be still worse, if possible, if the Chinese, [illegible] should vote wholly from political action. For the maintenance of our republican government, it is necessary that the population, as a whole, should be interested in political questions. This is particularly necessary in a democratic republic. Under a desp

Courier-Journal

Entered at Louisville Postoffice as second-class matter.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1890.

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Notice.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed will please state in their communications the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now sent, as well as the one to which it is to be sent.

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Monthly, 50 cents per month.
Semi-weekly, $3 per year.
Weekly, $1 per year.

Remittances should be made by postoffice order, draft or registered letter. Address all letters and make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders payable to the Courier-Journal Company.

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Notice.

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Notice.

Communications intended for publication in the Courier-Journal must be written with ink.

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THE WAR.

News, Rumors, and Speculations from the European Capitals.

A General Engagement Reported on the Rhine Frontier.

Preparations of the Continental Powers for Possible Emergencies.

Military and Diplomatic Movements.

Etc, Etc., Etc.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

PARIS, July 17, A. M.—There is a rumor that an engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed. French loss 2,000 killed. As yet the rumor can be traced to no reliable source.

The Emperor will issue a manifesto to the States of South Germany, assuring them of the good-will of France.

The war feeling takes entire control of the people. On Tuesday Duke de Grammont, after leaving the Senate Chamber, was greeted by crowds upon the streets with cheers and plaudits amounting to an ovation. A demonstration was made in front of the residence of M. Thiers, to express dissatisfaction at his course in the Corps Legislatif. This was followed by a demonstration in his favor. The latter, the Journal de France says, was not respectably supported, and was the work of unknown creatures.

Accounts from the provinces yesterday say the anti-Prussian demonstration was participated in by all ages and classes with the greatest enthusiasm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Lepeuple Francais, the ministerial organ, contradicts the report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome, and denies any intention to recall them.

The governments of Holland and Italy will maintain absolute neutrality as between France and Prussia.

The report that bridges on the Belgium frontier had been destroyed is contradicted.

The Moniteur says England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. France desires that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained, but will require that Prussia be held to equal responsibility.

The Moniteur thinks after all England is more uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussia than of France in regard to Belgium neutrality.

The same journal uses friendly language toward Spain. It intimates that France will be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for the Spanish throne.

THIRD DISPATCH.

General Changarrier will be appointed to the command of the French reserves, and be named Marshal of France.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

A Secretary of the embassy will start to-night for Berlin, to deliver to the Prussian Government an official copy of the French declaration of war.

The Moniteur opens the list for national subscription to provide a fund to aid the Government in prosecuting the war. All Paris journals send numerous special corre spondents to points where military operations are likely to be of interest.

Last night, by order of the Prussian authorities, railway and telegraphic communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

L' Opinion Nationale, Prince Napoleon's organ says: "We learn from good authority that Italy has tendered to France letters with the option of either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid." It adds; "Prussia has received a promise to Austria in exchange for an alliance."

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Last night M. Rouher announced to the Senate that the Duke of Grammont had informed him of the invasion of French territory by the Prussians. A force of the enemy had advanced as far as Sierck, in the province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroad at that point, but retired precipitately.

The Moniteur asserts that the Spanish Council has notified the deputies there would be no necessity for a meeting of the Cortes on the 12th inst., in consequence of the withdrawal of Leopold from the candidature.

PARIS, July 17.—After the session yesterday the Senate proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress. M. Rouher, the President, said: "The Senate thanks the Emperor for permission of expressing to the throne its patriotic sentiments. A monarchical combination, injurious to the prestige and security of France, had been mysteriously favored by Prussia. On our representations, Prince Leopold renounced the throne of Spain. Spain, who returns our friendship, then renounced a candidature so wounding to France. Without doubt immediate danger was thus avoided, but our legitimate complaint remains. Was it not evident that a foreign power, to prejudice our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand of that power guarantees against a possible recurrence of such an attempt? This is refused and the dignity of a Prince insulted. Your Majesty draws the sword and the country is with you, eager for the occasion. You have waited too long, but during the time you have raised to perfection the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared. Her enthusiasm proves that, like your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let our august Empress become again the depository of imperial power. The great bodies of State surround Her Majesty with absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your majesty resume with noble confidence the command of the legions he lead at Magenta and Solferino. If peril has come, the hour of victory is near, and soon a gratified country will decree to her children the honors of triumph. Soon Germany will be freed from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our army. Your Majesty, who recently received proof of the national good will, may then once more devote yourself to reforms, the realization of which is only retarded. Time only is needed to conquer."

The Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate.

PARIS, July 17, 10 p. m.—Regiments are passing through the streets to-night on their way to the frontier. Great crowds gathered on the sidewalks and wildly cheer as they pass. No opposition to the war is manifested. The press denounce the speech of Thiers.

FLORENCE, July 17.—A great popular demonstration was made here to-day against France. Crowds collected in front of the Foreign Office and German Embassy, with shouts of "Down with France," "Viva Italian Neutrality," "Viva Prussia."

PARIS, July 17.—The Journal du Soir publishes the following official reports: Decrees have been issued creating a fourth battalion for regiments of infantry, and a sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry. Gen. Autemarre, who commanded the National Guard of Paris when Louis Napoleon left for the army, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard.

The regiments in the barracks at Ecole Militaire have received orders to march on Monday. The military posts in Paris made vacant by the departure of troops have been occupied by the Imperial Guard. All troops in garrison in the Central Department of French have received orders to depart for the frontier.

PARIS, July 17, Evening.—The Empress arrived in Paris to-day from St. Cloud, and received a popular welcome of the most enthusiastic character. The Emperor leaves for the field Wednesday.

The loan of six months treasury bonds, five hundred million francs, was taken up in a few hours. The Credit Foncier and the Bank of France made efforts to monopolize the entire amount.

Passports were sent to Count de Solenis, in charge of the affairs of the Prussian Legation, the moment news was received that the Prussian troops had violated the frontier.

Two hundred and eighty thousand French troops are ready to cross into Germany.

The Zouaves from Africa are disembarking at Marseilles.

A council of Ministers, the Emperor presiding, was held at St. Cloud to-day.

The Chambers will probably dissolve at the end of the present week after voting the budget. La Patrie says news from Denmark and the Duchies is excellent. The hatred against Prussia is great. If their governments hesitate to take part in the present conflict the people will rise against them. In Hanover there is great agitation and the Prussian general commanding that province hasasked for re-enforcements.

The Prussian Government has given stringent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation to the German population. A great number of the French circulars are being distributed throughout Germany.

It is stated that private subscriptions for the French army are now opened all over France, and that money and other gifts are pouring in. The enthusiasm is overwhelming.

There is great activity in the fortresses of Rastadt.

The Baden soldiers, commanded by Prussian officers, man the ramparts. From this morning all communication by the new bridges between the right and left banks of the Rhine is interdicted.

Demonstrations of the most enthusiastic character continue in favor of war against Prussia.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

The Journal Officiel denies the statement that Prussian troops have entered France. Telegrams on the subject are contradictory, the latest reports being that no force of Prussians had crossed the Rhine.

A decree is published calling upon all the members of the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile, of the first three corps of the army, to report immediately at the chief towns of their departments in readiness for active service.

LONDON, July 17.—The British Foreign Office has not received official notice of the declaration of war between France and Prussia.

Rouher last night told the French Senate that Prussian troops had passed the frontier of France.

Italy and Denmark assure the powers of their intention to preserve neutrality.

McMahon, Bazaine, and Canrobert will command three corps of the French army.

The troops of Saxony are in motion. The Dutch reserves have been ordered to protect the frontier.

The North German Parliament meets on the 20th to vote the necessary credits for war purposes.

Belgium relies upon British, French, and Prussian assurances of neutrality for the immunity of her territory.

MUNICH, July 17.—The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps, has been ordered to take the field.

HAMBURG, July 17.—King William has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic address of that body. He regrets that which the honor of Germany exacts, but will do his duty, leaving events in the hands of God.

PARIS, July 17.—The reported meeting of the High Courts of Justice is indefinitely postponed and a general amnesty will be proclaimed to cover all cases before that court, except those for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

The Moniteur asserts that the Spanish Council has notified the deputies there would be no necessity for a meeting of the Cortes on the 12th inst., in consequence of the withdrawal of Leopold from the candidature.

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...DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

Two Historical Facts.

Our diplomatic historians are in a bad way. They have everything been made ready, and the sawdust sprinkled about the guillotine, when it is taken off the scholarly head of ...ney, in spite of his wife's being "the best-...ed woman in England," man the French ...ment for more blood prompts him to ...forth Bismarck, our historical Mordaunt ...ys, and that little man is ready for oblivion. ...e is no parallel to this sort of deception in the history of "The Rise and Fall of ...ench Republic" or "The History of the ...ish Nation."

Things to with Distrusts.

...mong the saddest story of the day is the one that comes from ...which an ...ptown gentleman of wealth and fashion now has friends in search of his wife. Their front ...ors are closed to church, disturbed the devotions ...f everybody, who gazed spell-bound upon ...e flaming sight, and had the unspeakable ...isfortune of being followed home by a crowd ...ressed in half the costumes of the ...ntomime. These are people like Pisk ...d his set who would, doubtless, do such a ...ing, but it is to be hoped that our fair ones ...ill be content with the pearls, set in rubies, ...hich has given them, which, in their place, ...ill infinitely more than diamonds.

"Free Cuba."

The Cuban question has been "growing ...estfully less and small by degrees" until ...s seldom heard of except in some spas-...odic mass meeting (with a lottery for the ...enefit of the "patriots"), at which orators ...nd literators stir their uniforms and elo-...quence. This will never do. If the various ...Cuban "patriots," who are sympathizing with ...all their might in New York and elsewhere, ...ill managing to keep out of the reach of ...Spanish lead, will go to Cuba, and with their ...air muskets, "Free Cuba" will cease to be ...the bye word it is fast becoming. Sympathy, ...speeches and lotteries are all well enough in ...their way, but there is great virtue in powder ...and ball, to say nothing of the bayonet.

France and Cuba.

General Jodan, the Cuban chieftain, has written a letter in which he takes the ground that the European complications may result directly to the benefit of the United States in determining adversely toward Cuba. He argues that France will in the event of war, seize Havana and help the Cubans, thereby interfering in affairs on this continent—violating the Monroe doctrine, in other words, and depriving the United States of the prestige and subsequent glory of having been the first to help Cuba. The General's argument is more plausible than probable, and will hardly prove strong enough to convince our Government that it should take so serious a step until there shall seem to be more reason or cause for it.

The Pilgrim Fathers in the Slave Trade.

There is a passage in Nathaniel Hawthorne's "English Note-book," recently published by Fields & Osgood, which, it will have been furiously denounced by all New England as a ...ameless lie. Mr. Hawthorne says that, at a dinner party, Mr. Monckton Milnes stated that he learned the land from whence some of the noted pilgrim fathers who have been held up as models of piety and goodness, came; that on the next voyage of the "Mayflower," after she landed her cargo of pilgrims, she was employed in transporting a cargo of slaves from Africa. After a while it will come out that the P. F. will sell out their cargo of slaves in that busine. and that, while ostensibly seeking liberty themselves in the "Mayflower," they sold her afterwards to enslave their fellow-men.

Thereafter Worship.

The office of the clerk of the weather has been abolished, and the weather-wisest of the oldest inhabitants is ceased to be as authority on the matter rain or shine, heat or cold. Bulletin yds now announce the past quotations of all and the thermometer ...ts of everybody, who gazed spell-bound upon ...e flaming sight, and had the unspeakable ...isfortune of being followed home by a crowd ...ressed in half the costumes of the ...ntomime. These are people like Pisk ...d his set who would, doubtless, do such a ...ing, but it is to be hoped that our fair ones ...ill be content with the pearls, set in rubies, ...hich has given them, which, in their place, ...ill infinitely more than diamonds.

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